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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1915.

IF WE BROKE WITH GERMANY

Ambassador von Bernstorff asserts that he is doing everything in his power to avert a break between his government and the Government of the United States. Let us assume that this is true, and then it is all the more incomprehensible that some German-American citizens in this country neither try to prevent a break nor pretend that they want it prevented. For if a break did come they would be in a position ten thousand times more ticklish than Bernstorff's.

Bernstorff would simply go home under the safe escort which the allies unquestionably would grant him. But the German-Americans plotting for Berlin in this country could not get away; and persisting in their plotting, as no doubt they would, they then would face the possibility of trial for treason.

SAVING THE TEACHERS

It is to be hoped that the Board of Education continues, at its meeting next Wednesday, the policy begun last year of gradually shifting teachers to schools near their own homes.

An effort to do this, made last year, resulted in greater convenience to many teachers, and undoubtedly added to the efficiency of the school system. It is a time killing and exhausting performance to go daily from Georgetown to Anacostia, for example, or from Columbia Heights to Southwest Washington. Energy teachers save by avoiding long trips could be expended to advantage on school work.

With the innovation this year of using schools as civic centers there is additional reason why teachers, when possible, should teach near home. They are expected to take an interest in community activities, and the teacher who divides her time between service in the neighborhood about her home, where she has formed associations not easily severed, and in a neighborhood about a school in another part of the city is apt to lose effectiveness.

There are many cases where work in special schools, and where a shortage of teachers in one section, makes assignments away from home necessary. But in most cases the assignments can be made nearer home.

"MADE IN AMERICA"—FOR GERMANY

The death of Dr. George Hazeltine, for many years one of the world's authorities on patents, has recalled the part he had in framing the patent system of Germany. Born over eighty-six years ago, he became a great international patent lawyer and economist, being one of the organizers of an international patent congress, and having served the German government in the preparation of the code of patent laws which are credited with contributing so much to development of industry in that empire. To Dr. Hazeltine, indeed, has been ascribed the largest part in designing the German code on this subject.

That an American should have done such a work for Germany is especially interesting just now, when there is so much discussion of German methods, progress, invention and contribution to the world's advance. The German patent system includes rigorous requirements that foreigners securing the benefit of its protection must within a brief time manufacture their patented articles in Germany. This plan is now very widely adopted, compelling specialty-making concerns, like the United Shoe Machinery Company, the makers of typesetting machinery, etc., to establish factories in other countries in order to retain their patent protection there. America has been compelled to export its industries instead of their products in many cases, and Germany has been extensively a beneficiary of the system.

Laudation of the cleverness of this German device for bringing industries back has been common. The reminder that an American did most of the work of framing the German patent laws seems to rob German ingenuity and inventive genius of another sprig from its laurel chaplet.

Somebody was unkind enough a long time ago to list a great catalogue of the wonderful German specialties and show they weren't of German origin at all. The coal tar dyes originated mainly in Britain and France. The cyanide process of extracting gold from ores was a Scotch invention, first successfully applied by Americans. It revolutionized gold mining and vastly increased the world's gold product. The Germans got into domination of

cyanide production, and it has come to be widely believed that they invented the process; but they did not. The truth is that, like another splendidly organized and militaristic nation on the other side of the world, the Germans have been highly successful adapters of inventions from everywhere else rather than great inventors. Even for frightfulness in war, in which they specialize, they are indebted for their instruments mainly to other peoples, to peoples that produced the device and left to German ingenuity to invest it with its special character of frightfulness.

MAKING THE VISITOR FEEL AT HOME

Duluth has a new municipal idea which other cities which make an appeal to the sight-seer and visitor, and especially Washington, might well adopt.

In Duluth, on a prominent corner, at a point near the railway station, which strangers are likely to pass, a bureau of free information has been set up by the city where visitors can get any information they may wish about street cars, public buildings, hotels, and sight-seeing.

Aside from the utility of such a bureau its effect on the visitor would make it worth while. Policemen may answer many questions, but they are not always equipped to give detailed information. The stranger entering Duluth is confronted with the pleasing impression that the city expected him, made provision to welcome him, and is ready to place information that will help him at his disposal.

In Washington the opportunity for such a bureau is obvious. Placed in front of the Union Station it would reach the great majority of the visitors who come here. If the city could not establish it a private organization might start it. The idea is worth the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade.

LENDING TO EUROPE

A loan of half a billion dollars, or for the matter of that, a billion dollars, to the allies does not depend merely upon the bankers of the United States; it depends upon the American farmers as a class and upon the American business men as a class. And there is no more doubt that the American farmers as a class and the American business men as a class will back up the bankers of the United States in a huge loan to Great Britain, France, and Russia than there is that water will run down hill.

Mr. James J. Hill goes a great deal too far when he says that if the allies don't get a loan in this country of from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 they will stop buying their supplies here. They will do nothing of the kind. Whether they get the loan or don't get the loan, they will go on buying their supplies here because they cannot buy them anywhere else. The arms and ammunition that they must have if they are to fight out this war they can't buy in large quantity or in small in South America. They can't buy them in Canada. They can't buy them in Australia. They can't buy them in China. Outside of the United States there is no spot on earth where they can buy them.

And the cotton they need can't be bought in any other place than the United States. The same thing is true to a very large extent of all breadstuffs and other food supplies. So the allies are going to go on buying here because they have to buy here.

But the manner in which they buy and the manner in which they pay will be different, according to whether it is made harder or easier for them to buy and pay from week to week and month to month.

It will be easy for them to pay as they go along with their war if a huge credit is set up for them here in the United States against which to make their purchases. It will be hard for them to pay if they have to sacrifice securities the proceeds of which are to be planked down upon our international business counter, if they have to deplete the supplies of gold which are of no immediate use to us but which are of vast importance to them.

Our agricultural and business interests want not only to go on selling to the allies, as they will do, but to sell on terms and conditions which, while easier for the European buyers, are at the same time more advantageous to the American sellers.

It is more advantageous to the American sellers to trade on a basis of dollar exchange, remaining stable, than on a basis of foreign exchange, whipping up and down like a kite.

It is more advantageous to American sellers to trade on a basis of deferred payments—secured by ample collateral—than to have foreign-owned American securities dumped into our markets by the shipload in an enforced liquidation to supply cash for meeting current balances due on war supplies. It is more advantageous to American sellers to trade with American money centers undisturbed than to have them stag-

gering like a ship that has been struck by a submarine's torpedo.

Great Britain alone, not to speak of France, has the resources with which to buy what the allies need from us this year, or what they may need next year, perhaps what they may need for several years. That isn't the question. The question is in what "coin"—gold or bonds or stocks or credits—we shall be paid. And the American farmers as a class and the American business men as a class are going to decide that they want to sell their war supplies without rocking the boat—that is to say, they want to take through our bankers in temporary payment for arms and ammunition, for cotton and wheat, for live stock and motor trucks, for all the supplies going out of this country in such prodigious volume, short-term notes just as good as gold in their final redemption because of the collateral behind them, and just as good as gold in their immediate use because of the discounts they will command at every bank in the United States.

A \$216,000 A YEAR LUXURY

The taxpayers of New York city contribute some \$216,000 a year to their five sheriffs for the work they do individually. Each county in the city is burdened with its own sheriff, paying him a fat salary and enormous fees. But each sheriff is burdened with obligations that prevent the jobs from being nearly so attractive as they seem.

Although the city of New York county pays about \$60,000 a year, a prominent Democrat recently refused the Tammany nomination on the ground that he would have to pay out for political purposes more than he took in. Julius Harburger, who died after serving as sheriff for two years and collecting \$122,000 for his work, left only \$42,000.

These facts serve to show why Tammany regards the sheriff's office as one it must have for the good of the organization. Incidentally, Tammany usually gets it.

The duties of the office have dwindled until the police department, the department of correction, and the marshals have to be shoved aside to leave any work for it. The entire office could be absorbed by the other departments and the only effect the taxpayers would feel would be the saving of more than \$216,000 a year.

The constitutional convention hasn't had time to worry much about New York's army of sheriffs, but that august body could make itself much more popular than it is now by moving to abolish this relic of colonial days from cities of more than a million population, if not from the entire State.

A corps of five sheriffs at \$216,000 a year is too great a luxury even for the luxurious home of Tammany.

Altho' handed her passports, summer continues to linger around.

In spite of the late summer, it was an early fall for Dumba.

In comparison to Flanders and Galician cities, Pompeii is a city of skyscrapers.

Like the darky accused of murder, the U-boaters show an inclination to "let the matter drop."

In declaring peace to be a calamity, Doc Eliot is putting himself on the three-foot shelf.

The increased price of sugar isn't due to the fact that President Wilson is using any to flavor his notes.

In so far as coming back empty handed is concerned, there are quite a bunch of Mother Hubbard peace envoys.

With William Jennings out of public life, it's going to go hard with editors looking for somebody to blame something on.

If you can't think of anything to cheer about this Thanksgiving just be thankful you're west of the Atlantic and north of the Rio Grande.

Suffragists Will Fight Borah for Presidency

If Senator Borah is nominated for the Presidency he will not receive the support of the women of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage unless he changes his views on the suffrage amendment, says a statement issued today at headquarters of that organization. Not only will the women refuse to support the Idaho Senator, but they will rise up in all parts of the country and work to bring about his defeat. It is stated.

The statement was issued as the result of a letter sent by the Senator to Miss Mabel Vernon, one of the field workers of the Congressional Union, in which he stated that while he is in favor of woman suffrage, he thinks it is a question which should be decided by the States themselves rather than by an amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Raisin Famine Threatens Thanksgiving Puddings

A raisin famine just before Thanksgiving plum puddings are in fashion, is threatened by news today from the American consul at Smyrna, who wired the State Department that 12,000 tons of raisins destined to reach New York for the Thanksgiving trade, are being held at Smyrna by the French blockade.

Two ships are loaded to the gunwales with the raisins.

MAIL BAG

(From The Times' Readers.)

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper, must not exceed 100 words in length, and must be signed with name and address of sender. The publication of letters in The Times' Mail Bag does not mean the endorsement by The Times of the opinions of the writer. The Mail Bag is an open forum, where the editors of Washington can argue most questions.

Declares Preachers Have No Business With Automobiles.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: By increasing the present speed law—as the preachers advocate—you imperil a situation that is already dangerous. Neither preacher nor doctor should be allowed to use his automobile as a racer and stir up the dust germs so that they will fly over the church roof into the top of the next apartment house, and there choke "Old Asthma" or give Mrs. "Poor Nourished" tuberculosis. Preachers have no business with automobiles. They ought to go foot.

FRED C. SWARTZ.

Washington, Sept. 10.

Declares Men of Wealth Escape the Consequences of Their Wrongdoing.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: There have appeared many very strong editorials in the papers throughout the country condemning the action of the lawless mob in the State of Georgia, for the brutal and heinous crime of lynching Leo Frank, and while the law is opposed to mob rule, still there is another side to the discussion that should not be overlooked.

We have courts of law, and judges and juries, whose duty it is to try and punish those who have had a fair trial, and been found guilty, and the law is supposed to show no partiality, but take function between rich or poor, high or low. Yet it is a notorious fact that men of wealth and influence manage to escape the consequences of their wrongdoing, while the average poor man or woman is railroaded to jail.

Leo Frank was tried and convicted according to law, and he also took the appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States, both of which appeals were disallowed. It is said that the judge and jury which convicted Frank were prejudiced against him on account of race or other reasons. Will Frank's friends claim that the judges of the Supreme Court also were prejudiced against him?

Had the former governor of Georgia allowed the law to take its course, Leo Frank would have been hanged in disgrace, but the people of that State seeing that they could not get justice done according to law, proceeded to take the law into their own hands and punish the convicted man. Were not the men on the jury, who heard all the evidence in a fair trial, and were not the men who were hundreds of miles away?

If the slays of Stanford White had been in New York, who is alleged to have betrayed and cruelly murdered a poor girl in New York over two years ago, would the New York State have been able to get justice done? Would the man, without strong friends and influence? It is just such cases as these, when men see that justice cannot be done through the official channels, that incite them to riot and unlawful acts.

S. M. S.

An Argument (?) by a Pro-German American, Who, Apparently, Holds The Times in High Esteem, and Who Does Not Believe the Laws of Germany Permitting Dual Citizenship to Germans Living in Other Countries Mean What They Are Intended to Mean.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: Yesterday The Times has published an article, "The German and His Citizenship." While a certain part of the press has worked overtime, since the beginning of this unfortunate war, to make the entire world meaner on everything German, this article certainly goes the limit in heaping calumny and contempt upon one part of the citizenry of this country. These lines are not intended as a reply to the link that makes it his duty to bear him the character of decent citizens, but as an appeal to the fair-minded public. Are these people, who have up to this day neither individually nor collectively committed any wrong against the adopted country of theirs, and are infinitely more decent, in their private and public life, than these assassins of characters; are these people outlawed and without protection against such outrageous, unwarranted and base attacks? I claim the privilege, as a bona fide citizen of the United States, to refrain from making a man and citizen, such infamous insinuations as were contained in this article, to the effect that the citizens of German birth, as a class, enjoy two citizenships with the German as the predominant one.

I say that the fifth and the sixth clauses of the naturalization law, which form his own atmosphere. He is at too low a level, and cannot squint far enough to delect anybody above him.

While a newspaper may enjoy the privilege to make with impunity satirical comments, it is not its duty to make in the heat of political discussions, or on issues of general public interest, I think it is criminal slander, to resort to systematic attacks on citizens of peaceful citizens as a class, nay, it is far more than that, it is lynching, only in a different form. It is time for the manifestly hostile authorities to take notice of this foul campaign, and to give citizens of German birth the same rights and obligations, but I also claim the right to stand on these rights, so long as the Constitution is the law of the land.

If sympathies for Germany as against England and her allies are a crime and treason against this country, I plead guilty. But so long as pro-German or anti-English sentiments are not in contravention of American law, they are the right of every citizen. The Times and his ilk can no longer impugn the quality of citizenship of a citizen of German birth who, in addition, is a citizen of this country, and who knows fully the scope of his duties and obligations, but I also claim the right to stand on these rights, so long as the Constitution is the law of the land.

I am a citizen and know fully the scope of my duties and obligations, but I also claim the right to stand on these rights, so long as the Constitution is the law of the land.

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Washington, Sept. 14. Patent Office.

One Year Ago Today in the War

After several days of retreat, the German right faced about and made a stand on the Aisne, one year ago today, September 14, marking the beginning of the famous grapple along the Aisne. Between Argonne and the Meuse the Crown Prince continued to retire.

Cossack invasion of Bukovina, Austrian crownland, proceeded with heavy losses inflicted on the retreating Teutonic forces. Serbians pressed forward in their invasion of Hungary.

CAPITAL BOOSTERS LABOR MEN TO VOTE ROYALTY RECEIVED FOR RETIREMENT IN BY WINCHESTERIANS U. S. CIVIL SERVICE

Party Travels 120 Miles During Day, Visiting Maryland and West Virginia Towns.

By B. A. MATTINGLY.

WINCHESTER, Sept. 14.—Having traveled 120 miles, passing through the most important towns of western Maryland and northern West Virginia, the delegation of Washington business men organized under the auspices of the Retail Merchants' Association, reached here at noon today, and is boosting for trade for the National Capital. W. R. Lucas, president of the Winchester Board of Trade, and a party of representative business men met the visitors several miles beyond the city limits and escorted them to the Evans Hotel, where they dined.

Many of the more important business establishments of Winchester have been decorated in honor of the Washington Boosters and practically the entire population of the town turned out to hear their band concert and receive the souvenirs which the merchants are generously distributing.

The Boosters began their day at 6 o'clock, when they played in the streets of Winchester. The band, which has given a concert in its own right, was playing in the public square, 1,500 roses sent up by William F. Gude, of Washington, were distributed.

After dinner the merchants were taken to the Hagerstown Country Club and made at home. While the band, which has given a concert in its own right, was playing in the public square, 1,500 roses sent up by William F. Gude, of Washington, were distributed.

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Expansion of Federal Plan to Unite Jobless Man With Manless Job Also Urged.

Resolutions favoring legislation providing for the retirement of civil service employees in the District, the expansion of the Federal plan to bring the jobless man to the manless job by the establishment of labor exchanges in the District and Maryland cities and a revision of the rules governing yearly meetings in order to meet biennially in Annapolis at a time when the Maryland legislature is in session are to be introduced today at the convention of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor in Typographical Temple. Unanimous passage of the three items is expected.

The endorsement of President Wilson's neutrality policy will be sought in another resolution and the support of the federation will be urged to resolutions providing for the enactment of laws for sanitary housing of the working classes of the Capital and for the provisioning of District high school students with free text books.

Will Address Convention.

Preliminary to the consideration of resolutions, the convention will be addressed by P. T. Moran, president of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, and by Thomas Tracy, secretary of the labor trades department of the American Federation of Labor. The morning session was abandoned in order to permit the Maryland delegates to return to their homes to participate in the Democratic primary today.

The resolution indorsing the President's foreign policy, it is expected, will be opposed by delegates in the convention who are affiliated with the National Peace Council. The endorsement will be presented to the convention by John H. Ferguson, president of the Federation, who is not presiding in order to present to the body a number of resolutions which he feels should demand the attention of the meeting. The convention is expected to take favorable action on the resolution, passed last night by the Central Labor Union, in which the Secretary of War is thanked for his appointment of F. C. Roberts as commissioner of labor for Porto Rico, under the Bureau of Insular Affairs. Mr. Roberts formerly was a delegate to the or the Central Labor Union of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 10.

List of Committees.

The committees of the convention are:

Credentials: E. F. Mayne, Charles H. Evans, Harry M. Sears, A. Celio, H. Leppson.

Rules: John A. Banz, Hugh Digney, Fred Bauer, Anna Neary, Otto P. Smith, Elmer T. Goode, Elizabeth Smith, O. W. Luke, James Bruff, Auditing: H. S. Hollahan, Thomas J. Jones, John Ransberger, A. E. Gable, Norman Sprague, M. O. O'Brien, B. A. O'Leary, H. Witmeyer, Daniel Donohue.

Finance: Thomas B. Lathe, Jr., August F. Broecker, Mary Conroy, M. Lynch, J. W. Holder, William Kellar, C. W. Bridgman, Anton Lorch, Rulse Chenoweth.

Grievance: J. E. Tonne, J. L. Dalley, Albert Ernst, E. M. Lewis, Louis Mitchell, Joseph Zihman, Charles O. Roemer.

Label: Henry Hardy, E. B. Byrne, Robert S. Jones, Marie E. Keven, John H. German, George Pittman, Edwin C. Kilpise.

Laws and Organization.

Laws: John